

FREE SILVER COINAGE.

THE SENATE PASSES SENATOR STEWART'S AMENDMENT.

Lively Times at the First Decisive Day since the Election of the President. Divided—The Election Bill Comes Up Again.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—When the debate on the financial bill closed yesterday, and only ten minutes remained in order, Mr. Stewart offered an amendment to the proposition presented by Mr. Stewart on the 13th inst., providing for the issuance of a coinage charge on foreign currency. After debate, Mr. Stewart withdrew his amendment for the present.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment adding to the sentence making treasury certificates a legal tender, the words "except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." He subsequently withdrew the amendment.

Finally the discussion on Mr. Stewart's amendment closed, and the Senate proceeded to vote on it. It was agreed to—yeas, 42; nays, 30.

Yeas: Allen, Barbour, Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cockrell, Coker, Davidson, Davis, Frazier, Gibson, Gorman, Harlan, Hendricks, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Calif.), Jones (Iowa), Jones (Ky.), Jones (La.), Jones (Mo.), Jones (Neb.), Jones (N.J.), Jones (Pa.), Jones (S.C.), Jones (Tenn.), Jones (Tex.), Jones (Va.), Jones (W. Va.), Jones (Wis.), Jones (Ill.), Jones (Ind.), Jones (Ohio), Jones (Ore.), Jones (Wash.), Jones (Idaho), Jones (Mont.), Jones (Wyo.), Jones (Utah), Jones (N.M.), Jones (A.T.).

Nays: Aldrich, Allison, Atkinson, Cameron, Carey, Cass, Callahan, Chandler, Clegg, Coker, Davidson, Davis, Frazier, Gibson, Gorman, Harlan, Hendricks, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Calif.), Jones (Iowa), Jones (Ky.), Jones (La.), Jones (Mo.), Jones (Neb.), Jones (N.J.), Jones (Pa.), Jones (S.C.), Jones (Tenn.), Jones (Tex.), Jones (Va.), Jones (W. Va.), Jones (Wis.), Jones (Ill.), Jones (Ind.), Jones (Ohio), Jones (Ore.), Jones (Wash.), Jones (Idaho), Jones (Mont.), Jones (Wyo.), Jones (Utah), Jones (N.M.), Jones (A.T.).

Mr. Stewart moved to strike out Section 4 of the financial bill, and to insert in lieu thereof the following: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to replace all sums of coinage which have been issued by the United States, and which are now in circulation, with free coinage of silver he doubted whether 2 per cent. bonds could be sold at par. He would not, therefore, oppose the motion to strike out."

The question was then taken, and the Senate voted—yeas, 48; nays, 10. The negative votes were given by Messrs. Aldrich, Cameron, Casey, Dixon, Dolph, Edwards, Frazar, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hoar, Morrill, Platt, Quay, Sherman, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stockbridge, Teller, Warren, Washburn, Wilson (Ind.), Wolcott.

The vote then returned on striking out the third section of the bill. This was disagreed to—yeas, 31; nays, 33.

Mr. Vanoe offered an amendment repealing the bill, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

Then Mr. Vest introduced the Senate bill providing for the issuance of the bill, a purely free-coinage bill, which provides that the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar, to be coined of 423.5 grains of standard silver or 35.46 grains of standard gold.

Mr. Aldrich moved to amend the substitute by adding thereto the national banking feature of the original bill. Lost—yeas, 34; nays, 34.

Mr. Vest's substitute was agreed to without division.

The bill, as amended by the substitute, was agreed to—yeas, 39; nays, 37—as follows: Yeas: Allen, Harlan, Hendricks, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Calif.), Jones (Iowa), Jones (Ky.), Jones (La.), Jones (Mo.), Jones (Neb.), Jones (N.J.), Jones (Pa.), Jones (S.C.), Jones (Tenn.), Jones (Tex.), Jones (Va.), Jones (W. Va.), Jones (Wis.), Jones (Ill.), Jones (Ind.), Jones (Ohio), Jones (Ore.), Jones (Wash.), Jones (Idaho), Jones (Mont.), Jones (Wyo.), Jones (Utah), Jones (N.M.), Jones (A.T.).

Nays: Aldrich, Allison, Atkinson, Cameron, Carey, Cass, Callahan, Chandler, Clegg, Coker, Davidson, Davis, Frazier, Gibson, Gorman, Harlan, Hendricks, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Calif.), Jones (Iowa), Jones (Ky.), Jones (La.), Jones (Mo.), Jones (Neb.), Jones (N.J.), Jones (Pa.), Jones (S.C.), Jones (Tenn.), Jones (Tex.), Jones (Va.), Jones (W. Va.), Jones (Wis.), Jones (Ill.), Jones (Ind.), Jones (Ohio), Jones (Ore.), Jones (Wash.), Jones (Idaho), Jones (Mont.), Jones (Wyo.), Jones (Utah), Jones (N.M.), Jones (A.T.).

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REMARKS BY EAGLE PIPE

THE CHIEF TALKS ABOUT THE INDIAN SITUATION.

He Advises the Young Men to Come to the Ghost Dancing—Practically Nothing New—How the Hostiles Came to Camp—Father Craft.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, January 15.—Via Nashville, Neb.—The train which arrived here yesterday from General Brooke's camp for supplies, passed the hostile camp without molestation. Short Bull, one of the leading hostiles, was missed from both detachments of chiefs to-day. His absence was explained by those who came, on the ground that so many young men desired to accompany him to the agency he deemed it a dictate of policy to remain at home. The press correspondent had an interview with Eagle Pipe, in which a number of facts were ascertained regarding the big talk with the General.

Among them was the novel one that the Indians demanded the abolition of one general agency, the establishment of one general agency, and the selection of Pine Ridge as such an agency. The reason they gave for this radical move was the fact that the Indians had been driven from one agency to another, contrasting the methods of camp and long for the comforts of Pine Ridge as compared with the many disadvantages which they claimed to have experienced elsewhere.

This proposition Eagle Pipe, who by the way is one of the most influential of Rosebud or Brule chiefs, said General Miles had promised to consider.

He stated that they would attempt to control all their young men, and would talk to them on the subject when they should return home. He said also that they had been recently indulging in the ghost dance, but there were only a few of them and that they generally discontinued it when he advised them to do so.

In anticipation of the coming of the hostiles on the west side of the agency, General Miles has ordered the strengthening of the breastworks around the Ogallala, all of which command the proposed camping grounds.

General Colby and Buffalo Bill, of the Nebraska National Guard, had a talk with General Miles yesterday regarding the return to their homes of the Indians who are along the frontier towns. They were assured that men need no longer, may be returned. General Colby telegraphed his remarks to the military.

He left for Nashville last night. Some of the little will go to the agency of J. F. Hansen, of Mt. Vernon, S. D., of the American Arbitration Peace Society, the object of which is the attainment of universal peace, called on General Miles, and will investigate the trouble in the hostile country near the agency it will necessitate the moving in this direction of General Brooke's command. A detachment of the Sixth Cavalry arrived last night, and is stationed near the cattle corral.

The Surrender of the Hostiles. The surrender of the hostile camp was not in the nature of an abject capitulation. There was no turning over of swords nor any signing of articles of peace. The savages came because there was no escape for them. They were surrounded by a circular wall of bayonets and any hostile demonstration on their part would have meant their slaughter. It was not expected, however, they would move so closely to the agency yesterday. General Miles would have been satisfied had they got as far as the Catholic mission. Of a sudden, however, they drew up in long squares on the ridges of the hills, in full view of the troops. Through the agency, the hostiles were ready for immediate action. Every soldier had drawn up in line of battle. Their sudden appearance caused excitement in camp. Orders were issued to headquarters with messages to General Miles, and with a half hour the troops were ready for immediate action. Every soldier had drawn up in line of battle. Their sudden appearance caused excitement in camp. Orders were issued to headquarters with messages to General Miles, and with a half hour the troops were ready for immediate action.

Meantime the hostiles were marching down the sides of the ravines with all the stealth and deliberation of murderers. Their eagle feathers waved triumphantly from their camp poles, and despite the fact that 1,500 yards separated the bands from the earthworks the garments of the hostiles were plainly visible on the starling forms of the Indians. One of the hostiles was in his war bonnet, one end of his long streamer of feathers reaching to the tail of his horse, where it was tied. Evidently he was a chief, but glasses failed to reveal his identity. The kaleidoscope of colors moved down to the ravine and then, directed by an instant behind scrawny pine trees, reappeared again in a sort of pocket on the west side of White Clay Creek. Like a flash the tepees began popping out, until the chain of tents reached the dark green woods, a pocket which was nearly a mile in circumference, was dotted with their grimy canvas. Five hundred lodges were visible from the earthworks, but these did not represent one-fourth of the hostiles. The sleeping woman has received scarcely any nourishment during the period of somnolence, being forced occasionally to swallow a little milk. It is believed she can not long survive.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS. Peoria, Ill., had a fire to-day that destroyed two hundred thousand dollars worth of property.

By a decision of the United States Court at St. Paul, Russell Sage comes into the possession of land valued at \$100,000.

Henry W. Mumford has been arrested and is now in jail at Urbana, O., charged with complicity in the recent Adams Express robbery.

The directors of the distilling and cattle feeding company at New York have declared a monthly dividend of half of 1 per cent, payable February 2.

The steamship Oceania has made the trip from Hong Kong to San Francisco in seventeen days and six hours, including stops, the fastest on record.

A shortage of \$7,000 has been discovered in the accounts of the Teutonic Building Association, of Cincinnati, caused by a payment of excessive dividends.

While handling a keg of powder at the Springfield coal mine at Pann, Ill., yesterday, two coal miners, named Hill and Smith, were fatally injured by the powder exploding. Sparks from a miner's lamp caused the explosion.

The barbed wire men have journeyed at Chicago without having reached an agreement as to the purchase of the Washburn and Moen patents, preliminary to the formation of a pool. Another meeting will be held next week.

The bondsmen of State Treasurer Woodruff, of Arkansas, held a meeting yesterday and decided to make good the shortage in the Treasurer's accounts. Major Woodruff turned over to his sureties sufficient property to save them from any loss. The deficit amounts to \$84,000.

The Bell Telephone directors, at their meeting at Boston yesterday, authorized the issue of \$2,500,000 new stock April 1. It would give one new share for five outstanding and will increase the capital stock to \$15,000,000. A special meeting of stockholders will be called January 27.

DR. KOCH'S GREAT CURE.

THE GERMAN PHYSICIAN TELLS WHAT IS IN THE LYMPH.

It is Marvellously Simple, Contains Bacilli and Glycine—He Tells How He Came to Make the Discovery—Interesting Details.

BERLIN, January 15.—Professor Koch's report, published to-day, describing the composition of his lymph is comparatively brief. It says the lymph consists of a glycerine extract derived from the pure cultivation of the tubercle bacilli.

Professor Koch says: "Since publishing, two months ago, the results of my experiments with the new remedy for tuberculosis, many physicians who received the preparation have been enabled to become acquainted with its properties through their own experiments."

"So far as I have been able to review the statements published and the communications among my colleagues, my conclusions have been fully and completely confirmed. The general consensus of opinion is that the remedy has a specific effect upon tubercular tissues and is therefore applicable as a very delicate and sure agent for discovering latent and diagnosing doubtful tuberculosis processes. Regarding the curative effects of the remedy, most reports agree that despite the comparatively short duration of its application many patients have shown more or less pronounced improvement. It has been affirmed that in a few cases even a cure has been established. Standing quite by itself is the assertion that the remedy may not only be dangerous in cases which have advanced too far (a fact which may forthwith be conceded), but also that it actually promotes the tubercular process, being therefore injurious."

"I have been particularly struck myself by having had opportunity to bring together further experiences touching the curative effects and diagnostic application of the remedy in the cases of about 150 sufferers from tuberculosis of the lungs, of whom 100 are now in the hospital, and the remainder in the city and in the country. I can only say that everything I have latterly seen accords with my previous observations. There has been nothing to modify in what I before reported."

As long as it was only a question of proving the accuracy of my indications, it was needless for any one to know what the remedy contained or whence it was derived. On the contrary, subsequent testing would necessarily be more unbiased, the less people knew of the remedy itself. Now, after sufficient confirmatory testing, the importance of the remedy is proved. My next task is to extend my study of the remedy beyond the field where it has hitherto been applied, so that it may be applied to the principles underlying the discovery of other diseases.

"This task naturally demands a full knowledge of the remedy. I therefore consider that the time has arrived when the requisite indications should be made public. Before going into the remedy itself, I deem it necessary for the better understanding of its mode of operation, to state briefly the way by which I arrived at the discovery. If healthy Guinea pigs are infected with the pure cultivation of German Kultur of tubercle bacilli, the wound caused by the inoculation mostly closes over with a sticky matter and appears in its early days as a hard nodule presents itself, which soon breaking forms an ulcerating sore, which continues until the animal dies."

"Quite a different condition of things occurs when a guinea pig, already suffering from tuberculosis, is inoculated with tubercle bacilli. In such an animal the small incision assumes the same sticky covering at the beginning, but no nodule forms. On the contrary on the day following, or the second day after the inoculation, the place where the lymph is injected shows a strange change. It becomes hard and assumes a darker coloring which is not observed in the case of healthy animals. The neighboring parts until it attains a diameter of from .05 to 1 centimeter. In a few days it becomes more and more manifest that the skin thus changed is not the healthy skin, but that it is a diseased skin. The ulceration which usually heals rapidly and permanently without any cutting into the adjacent lymphatic glands."

"Thus infected tubercular bacilli quite differently affect the skin of a healthy guinea pig from one affected with tuberculosis. This effect is not exclusively produced with living tubercular bacilli, but is also observed with the dead bacilli, the result being the same, whether (as I discovered) the bacilli are killed by the heat (set) the bacilli are killed by a somewhat prolonged application of a low temperature or boiling heat or by means of certain chemicals. This peculiar fact I follow up in my investigations, and this further result was obtained: that killed pure cultivations of tubercular bacilli, after raising in water might be injected in great quantities under healthy guinea pigs' skin without anything occurring beyond local manifestations."

"Professor Koch here interpolates a note that such injections belong to the simplest and surest means of producing suppuration from living bacteria."

Tubercular guinea pigs, on the other hand, are killed by the injection of very small quantities of such diluted cultivations. In fact, within six to forty-eight hours, according to the strength of the dose, an injection which is not sufficient to produce the death of the animal may cause extended necrosis to the skin in the vicinity of the place of inoculation."

"The dilution is still further diluted until it is scarcely visible, and the animal inoculated remains alive, and a noticeable improvement in their condition soon supervenes. If the injections are continued at intervals of from one to two days, the animal, which would otherwise die, comes smaller and finally sears over, which otherwise it never does, the size of the swollen lymphatic gland is reduced, the body becomes better nourished and the morbid process ceases, unless it has gone too far, in which case the animal dies from exhaustion. By this means the basis of a curative process against tuberculosis was established."

"Against the practical application of such dilutions I have no objection to make, there presented itself the fact that the tubercle bacilli are not absorbed at the inoculation points, nor do they disappear, in another way, but for a long time remain unchanged and engender greater or smaller suppurations. Anything that would tend to introduce a healing effect on the tubercular process, must be a soluble substance which would be dissolved to a certain extent by the fluids of the body floating around the tubercle bacilli and transferred in a fairly rapid manner to the juices of the body, while it is possible, and to extract from the tubercular bacilli alone, the curative substance, must be a soluble substance which would be dissolved to a certain extent by the fluids of the body floating around the tubercle bacilli and transferred in a fairly rapid manner to the juices of the body, while it is possible, and to extract from the tubercular bacilli alone, the curative substance, must be a soluble substance which would be dissolved to a certain extent by the fluids of the body floating around the tubercle bacilli and transferred in a fairly rapid manner to the juices of the body, while it is possible, and to extract from the tubercular bacilli alone, the curative substance, must be a soluble 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## THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

By JOHN H. HOLLADAY &amp; CO.

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Correspondence containing news of interest and importance is desired from all parts of the state and will be paid for if used.

No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

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TELEPHONE CALLS.

Editorial Rooms—775 Business Office—121

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1891.

Mr. BRUSH, the Republican committee-

man from the Eighth district, should take

advantage of Senator Ingalls' explanation

that "he was not inculcating a doctrine

but describing a condition."

If now it were possible to take that

surprise Governor of Nebraska, and that

extra Legislature of Montana and settle

them upon some of the "reservations" in

that section of country, the unhappy peo-

ple of those two States might hope for

peace.

It is stated that the next move of Ger-

many's reform Kaiser will be to invite a

conference of all the European powers to

consider the question of a general dis-

armament. William should call upon the

United States for suggestions. We are en-

gaged in the dearming business just at

present.

PRESIDENT BARRELLAS, who was in-

augurated with much pomp a short time

ago as ruler of Guatemala, is preparing

for flight as soon as Congress convenes,

a schooner being held in readiness for this

purpose. Our Central American sister re-

publics have much to learn in matters of

self-government.

A GOOD many women throughout the

State, who read that the doorknobs to the

Legislature receive five dollars a day,

express the opinion that they would be

glad to have the position at a dollar a day.

They must remember that a large number

of these men earned their salaries before

the election; they are simply drawing their

pay at the present time.

THE mill at New Orleans last night is

described as "a very pretty sight." It was

free from the disgusting exhibitions of

brutality that are usually a feature of

these contests, and seems to have been

conducted in a fair and decent manner.

But the fact that it attracted spectators

from every State in the Union, that

nearly five thousand persons were

enthusiastic witnesses, and that thou-

sands of dollars were placed upon the

result, show that the savage is not yet

eliminated from human nature.

DISPATCHES state that a number of

British army officers, personal friends of

Brig.-Gen. William F. Cody, have started

from England to offer their services to

this gallant General, to assist him in his

efforts to quell the Indian outbreak.

They will arrive too late for active

service, but as Buffalo Bill is considerable

of a showman, and his Wild West show

has struck a snag, so to speak, why not

make a tour of the country with these

English officers and give our people a

look at the flower of the Queen's army?

THE contest for United States Senator

in the State of Washington, is becoming

very animated, and if the Tacoma Ledger,

the special advocate of our own Major

Calkins, is not deceived, his election is

quite certain. The main argument against

him is that he is a new-comer, which in a

State of new-comers ought not to weigh

for much. We can assure the Washing-

tonians that if they elect Major Calkins,

they will have a Senator fitted by ability

and experience, and one who will make

ried and settled. They may be called

upon at any time to set the husband up

in business.

WHAT is the matter with amending the

statute incorporating street-car companies

so as to compel them to pave their

streets? The Legislature is now in session.

The street-car companies derive their

rights from the State statute. We should

like to see some serious inquiry into its

rights and opportunities. Is it clear that

the street-car company has any rights to

anything but animal power under the law?

If it has not, the ordinance giving it such

rights "doesn't go." It is clear that its

present charter does not expire much

sooner than ten years? We ask these

questions by way of suggestion that there

should be a vigilant investigation and

assertion of the city's rights as there is of

the street-car company's.

THE News excises its advocacy of the Com-

mercial Club street railway ordinance on the

ground that it (the advocacy) "was

neither much nor strong." This reminds us

of the ingenious dandy who apologized for

his baby on the ground that it was "such a

little one."—(The Sentinel.)

No, The News does not excuse its advo-

cates of the Commercial Club charter on

the ground that it was neither much nor

strong, though so it was. It excuses it

on no grounds. It did advocate the Com-

mercial Club charter. But the Commer-

cial Club's charter is not in ques-

tion. It is another charter which

seeks to give away the monopoly

of this city's transportation for thirty

years for a price fixed now to begin ten

years hence. Meantime the chief consid-

eration is anything which the Sentinel

declares to be for the benefit of this wealthy

corporation itself, namely, the improve-

ment of its own tracks. All in all, a more

one-sided preposterous proposition than

this has been seldom made.

THE result of the debate on the finan-

cial bill in the Senate was something of

a surprise, perhaps. But the impulse for

the free coinage of silver is great, possi-

bly irresistible. What will be the result

of yesterday's action remains to be seen.

It has been expected that the House

was more conservative on this than the Senate.

Whether it is or not, the question is still

up, and certainly it has not lacked the

most searching inquiry. It has been ar-

gued by the best authority, and after

all is said, we are left face to face

with something that only experiment can

give a final answer to. It is certain

if we float a 412½ grain silver dollar in-

definitely with a 25-45 grain gold dollar

that when settlement day comes there will

be a slide to a silver basis; or, in other

words, prices will appreciate and gold will

go to a premium. But will the setting day

come? Can we not absorb all the silver

at that ratio that will be offered as

we have absorbed all that has been

offered under the limitations that have

prevailed? That is the question; and

it looks much as if the determination of

the West to have silver was such that

it will be satisfied with no answer except

the one that experiment will give.

Smart Diplomacy.

We do not regard England's act in

authorizing the suit before our Supreme

Court to test our right to make seizures

of seal vessels as a discourtesy. We think

it could be as strongly urged as a com-

pliment, as testifying at once to a belief

in the purity and honor of our great

tribunal, which, if not a fact, are a

tradition, founded on Marshall's record

and his associates'. It would also seem

to testify to England's belief in the

certainty of her case. It will be

remembered that it was this point

that Salisbury offered to arbitrate—the

legality of the seizures according to the

law of nations. Our contention sets aside

that very question, namely, that the loca-

tion of the islands in Behring sea may be

such as to allow the application of the three-

long known to exonerate things like him-

self; and behold he has withered at a

touch. He is likely to find his own

size; with the prospect of being

stripped of power and place he

must look himself as he is, and

the figure he presents draws from him

his long plea of yesterday for reinstatement;

for place in the consideration of

men as having faith still in the honor and

virtue and honest purpose of the life of

his time. The whole episode has at once

revealed the hollow and degradation

which may be enshrined in public life,

and the fullness and earnestness which

abounds in the life of the people; re-

veals it sweet and strong. Ingalls re-

vealed the moral sense of the country. If

political events decree his retirement he

will have opportunity to moralize on the

forces of the time, and if he bring

forth fruits meet for repentance can con-

sole himself with the reflection that he has

served well the uses and purposes of an

awful example.

AROUND THE HORIZON.

Some of the well-known moderation of

Bismarck seems to have controlled Richard

Mansfield in writing to a Western journal

to effect its allegation that he "thinks him-

self greater than Booth, or Jefferson, or Bar-

rett." The actor says: "I have seen these men

the greatest reverence and affection, and since

you have had no opportunity of judging of

my sentiments in this regard, your allega-

tion is empty." This is surely better than

to have told the editor that he was a liar from

Wayback.—(New York World.)

Some of Mr. Mansfield's indignant friends

are securing a large amount of advertising

for him of a very high quality—both of

himself and the advertisement—out of the

card he wrote to a "Western journal,"

which we beg the New York World to

know is The Indianapolis News. We

further beg it to be assured that the said

journal, which is The News, never said

that Mr. Mansfield "thinks himself greater

than Booth, or Jefferson, or Barrett." The

adroitness with which an allegation

to suit the case is made in order to intro-

duce Mr. Mansfield's modest denial, and so

win for him the favor which is accorded

always to an exhibition of high humility,

is, we say, a good specimen of the art of

advertising, but is not—something else.

Mr. Mansfield only caught Ben Brummel's

quality of "well-bred moderation" after he

had been "soon carried" by this paper for

saying in a Chicago paper that Indianapolis

could not appreciate "Ben Brummel" but

could appreciate "The Broommaker" (a

play then going on at the ten-cent theater

here). On the occasion of the editor of say-

ing that Mr. Mansfield considered himself

greater than Booth, Barrett and Jefferson,

we said thus: "Mr. Mansfield is not to be

celebrated as Booth or Barrett, nor so enu-

merated as they; and thus: "As a comedian he

is not so celebrated as Jefferson, nor as emi-

nent as having Mr. Mansfield moderate

himself. So it will be seen, that instead of

"correcting an allegation" he was simply

giving in his adhesion to our previous

statement of a self-evident truth. It was

indeed, as the World says, a good deal bet-

ter than calling the editor of the Indianapolis

Wayback, but how much better than the

sick twisting of the paragraph above

quoted, is, perhaps, a question.

People who "take" to figures and look

upon them as a builder looks upon bricks

and mortar, useless unless combined to

form something having a meaning and defi-

nite significance, sometimes find their in-

terest in the figures which are absolutely

refuse to be explained. Here are

some of the queer things picked up hither

and yonder, and not explainable by any

reasons commonly known: More twine are

born in northern than in southern lands;

there are more male than female births in

all countries; when the statistics show the

marriage rate to be lower than normal, the

average number of children to the family is

higher than normal; marriage is of longest

What thought is hidden in thy heart?

What tender thought, what speechless pain?

I hold thy faded lips to mine,

Thou darling of the April rain!

I hold thy faded lips to mine,

Thou scent and aroma that is dead—

O, how I wish you were the type

Of something wild like thy heart!

Of fragrance, flower, of beauty dim:

Yet, for the love of those white hands

That found thee by a river's brim—

For love of her, who love forgot,

I hold thy faded lips to mine.

That thou shouldst live when I am dead,

When hate is dead for me, and wrong,

For this, I hold thee in my song.

—(Thomas Bailey Aldrich.)

"SCHOLARS."

There are nearly 25,000 school teachers in

Pennsylvania.

Japan has two telephone systems, one at

Yokohama and one at Tokio.

A resident of Nordhoff, N. J., sold his

wife to his step-brother the other day for

\$20.

There are six Siamese students at West-

minster college, a small institution at New

Albany, Pa.

How much sooner it gets too dark to see

now than it does to play lawn-ten





INDIANA LEGISLATURE

Portraits and Biographies of Senators and Representatives

Where the Statesmen were Born, what They have Done and how They Look.

Large Percentage are Hoosier-Born—Some of them Never Voted Anything but Straight Tickets—Expressions of Views.

Many New Faces and Names, but Some Familiar Ones in Each House—Task of Collecting the Pictures and Biographical Sketches.

You can tell by a glance at this page how the members of the Indiana Legislature look. An examination of the text will also develop all the substantial facts necessary to the biographies. If some members are surprised to see their faces here they may be sure that they were taken "on the wing" by the Indianapolis News artist. Photographs were obtained where possible. Otherwise snap-shot sketches have been made. Biographies and portraits of the remaining members will be given in The News at an early day.

**Mason J. Niblack** (Democrat), the Speaker of the House, and the Representative of the counties of Knox, Gibson and Vanderburgh, is a son of the late William Niblack of the Supreme Court, and was born and raised in Vincennes. He spent several years of his boyhood with his uncle in Madison county, New York, and attended school at Cassadaga Seminary. He graduated from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1882, and since then has practiced law at his home. He was a member of the Legislature in 1887, and again in 1889, when he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in his district, and was defeated by only three votes after several hundred ballots.

**Alexander Hess**, Representative from Wabash, was born in Wabash county, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1830, and removed to Wabash in 1849, where he ever since continued to reside. He received a common school education and taught school himself. He served as captain of Company F, Second Indiana Cavalry, during the war of the rebellion. At the close of the war he studied law, and began his practice in January, 1860. He served as Prosecuting Attorney of the Twenty-seventh Circuit from 1870 to 1874. This is his third term in the lower House, having served in 1870 and 1880. In politics he is a Republican.

**Sidney R. Moon**, Democratic Representative from Fulton county, is a buckeye by birth. He first saw the light in Butler county, Ohio, in 1842. He came to Indiana with his parents in 1849, and has since resided in Fulton county. He was a teacher for eight years in the Rochester schools, and secretary of the Farmers' and Horticultural Society, sheriff of Fulton county, and now serving his second legislative term. His occupation is that of a traveling salesman, and the "Moon" is in the wrong quarter when he cuts left. He expresses himself as an Indiana and reform.

**Korman Tait**, the Democratic Representative of the counties of Noble, DeKalb and Elkhart, was born in Preble county, Ohio, September 2, 1837, and removed, with his parents, to Noble county, Indiana, in 1837, where he was educated and has since resided. He is a graduate of Rush Morton Hall, and has practiced medicine and surgery for about thirty-seven years, including his army service upon the medical staff of the Eighty-third Indiana Regiment from 1862 until the close of the war in 1865. He comes to the Legislature strongly in favor of free, salary and tax reform.

**Arthur C. Lindemuth**, one of Wayne county's Republican representatives, was born January 3, 1834, at York, Pa. When about three years of age his parents moved to the State of Ohio, locating at Greenville, in Parke county. Here Mr. Lindemuth was raised and educated in the common school branches, graduating from the high school in both classical and modern languages. In the fall of 1857 he entered Cornell University, remaining until his senior year, when, receiving an appointment in the Ohio geological survey, he came home to assist in that work, his report being published in Vol. III, Geological Survey of Ohio. After completing his geological work he at once entered diligently upon the study of law with Hon. Charles M. Anderson, the Democratic ex-Governor of Green county, O., and in the year 1857 was admitted to the bar before the District Court of Ohio.

In September, 1877, Mr. Lindemuth came to Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, where he has since resided, and engaged in the practice of law, having become deputy prosecutor and city attorney. The present is his first term as member of the House of Representatives. Mr. Lindemuth is a Republican in politics and is unmarried. **William A. Cullor**, Democratic Representative from Knox county, was born March 23, 1835, on a farm in that county, where he was reared. He attended the country public school through the winter, working during the summer months on the farm. At the age of sixteen he began teaching in the country school. In September, 1854, he entered Hanover College, at Hanover, Ind., remaining there for four years, and graduated from that college in June, 1858. After leaving college he was selected as principal of the graded school at Sandborn, Ind., and filled that position until April, 1859, when he was at that time elected to fill the chair of mathematics and natural science at the Vincennes University, at Vincennes, Ind., and retained that position until June, 1860, when he abandoned the profession of teaching to enter the study of law. In June, 1860, he entered the law office of Hon. Thomas R. Cobb, at Vincennes, as a student. Mr. Cobb being then a member of Congress of the Second congressional district. He continued to study law until January 1, 1861, when he opened an office at Vincennes for the practice of law. On December 1, 1861, he formed a partnership with George W. Shaw, of Cleveland, O., and entered into business as partners, the firm continuing to the present time. In December, 1862, Mr. Cullor was appointed Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for the Twelfth judicial circuit, and was

given charge of all the prosecutions of Knox county. He continued in that position until April, 1863, when Knox county by an act of the Legislature was made the Twelfth judicial circuit of Indiana, and he was then appointed by Governor Gray the Prosecuting Attorney for that circuit. In 1860 he was made the nominee of the Democratic party for the office of Prosecuting Attorney, but at the election in November of that year he was defeated, together with the rest of the Democratic ticket of Knox county. In 1860 he was elected Representative.

**James L. Smith**, Representative from Owen county, Indiana, April 23, 1836, and removed with his parents to Owen county when he was about three years of age, and he has resided there ever since. His occupation is that of a farmer. He served the people of his county nine years as commissioner. His parents were poor, and for this reason Mr. Smith received quite a limited education. His present home is at Gosport, where he has lived for more than half a century. **Squire B. Rude**, Democratic Representative of Ripley, Franklin and Union counties, is a native of Hamilton county, Ohio. He came to Union county in 1847, and from that time until 1870 was a farmer. In the latter year he began the manufacture of agricultural implements, and is now the president of the Rude manufacturing company, of Liberty, Ind. Mr. Rude is a man who never voted for a Republican in his life, and hopes that he never will. "I am a Democrat of the uncompromising kind."

**Adam Ebert**, who represents Lake county, lives at Hammond. Mr. Ebert was born in Prussia. He has been in America since 1868. The first five years of his residence here were spent in Chicago, and he then moved to Hammond. Mr. Ebert's business is cigar manufacturing. He is president of the German Publication Company of Hammond, the publisher of the Volk-Zeitung, and is serving his second term in the Hammond City Council.

**Samuel Mortier Hench**, Democrat, Representative from Allen, was born forty years ago near Port Royal, Juniata county, Pennsylvania. He attended the country schools and the Airy View academy, near his home. He worked on a farm at his father's trade, that of a carpenter and builder. He enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was badly wounded at the battle of R. M. HENCH, Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, when a lad only sixteen years old. He was mustered out of the service in June, 1863. He came to Fort Wayne in September, 1863, where he continued to work at his trade and on a farm, at the same time reciting lessons to a private tutor. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-third Indiana Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He returned to Fort Wayne, where he attended school until the fall of 1867. In December, 1867, he commenced the study of law, and in December, 1869, was admitted to the bar. He was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the Criminal Court of Allen county by the Governor, in July, 1874, and served until January, 1881. He was elected Judge of the Criminal Court in 1882, and Judge of the Superior Court of Allen county in 1884.

**Rev. Isaiah H. Hay**, the Representative of Warrick county, and a Democrat, was born in that county November 12, 1840. He was the son of his father left his mother and two small children for him to care for when he was but a small boy. He worked on the farm in summer and attended the district school in the winter, adding to the knowledge thus obtained by extensive reading. At the beginning of the war in 1861 he enlisted in the Fifty-eighth Indiana, and was in many of the great battles, being badly wounded at Missionary Ridge. In 1868 he was elected to the Legislature, and was re-elected last year by a large majority. Mr. Hay is a minister of the gospel, his denomination being the Methodist.

**Alfred N. Higgins**, who represents Montgomery county on the Democratic side, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, August 15, 1839. He attended the district schools and afterward schools at Kokomo and Lebanon, O., and had the cadetship of the State University. He followed the profession of a teacher. He was principal of the Wayne town schools for five years, and was afterward editor and proprietor of the Veederburg Courier, a well-known Democratic paper, for four years.

**John M. Morris**, Representative from Henry county, was born on a farm near the village of Grant City, in Henry county, Indiana, on the 22d day of April, 1837. He worked on the farm until he was seventeen years of age, and attended the district school. During those years he became a clerk in a grocery store at Knikistown, Ind., and with the exception of a few months, which he continued to clerk until April, 1870, when he began the study of law with Judge Forkner and Budy, at New Castle. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar, since which time he has practiced law at New Castle. He is a Republican, and belongs to the Presbyterian church. He has been a member of the board of trustees of New Castle, and has held several other minor offices.

**Luther Short**, the Representative from Johnson county, is a newspaper man by profession, being editor and proprietor of the Democrat, published at Franklin. He was born at Springfield, Lawrence county, Ind., May 14, 1845, where he lived until he was sixteen years of age. During the summer months he worked upon his father's farm, and in winter attended the village school. In 1861, at the call of the Government for volunteers, he enlisted in Company F, Forty-third Indiana Volunteers, where he served for over three years, and took part in the engagements of his regiment. After the war he attended school at the Northwestern Christian (now Butler) Asbury (now DePaul), and the State University, graduating from the latter in 1869, and afterward graduated from the law school of the University of Michigan. He practiced law in Little Rock, Ark., from 1871 to 1879, when he purchased an interest in the paper of which he is now sole owner, and which he has made various, during the winter, working during the summer months on the farm. At the age of sixteen he began teaching in the country school. In September, 1854, he entered Hanover College, at Hanover, Ind., remaining there for four years, and graduated from that college in June, 1858. After leaving college he was selected as principal of the graded school at Sandborn, Ind., and filled that position until April, 1859, when he was at that time elected to fill the chair of mathematics and natural science at the Vincennes University, at Vincennes, Ind., and retained that position until June, 1860, when he abandoned the profession of teaching to enter the study of law. In June, 1860, he entered the law office of Hon. Thomas R. Cobb, at Vincennes, as a student. Mr. Cobb being then a member of Congress of the Second congressional district. He continued to study law until January 1, 1861, when he opened an office at Vincennes for the practice of law. On December 1, 1861, he formed a partnership with George W. Shaw, of Cleveland, O., and entered into business as partners, the firm continuing to the present time. In December, 1862, Mr. Cullor was appointed Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for the Twelfth judicial circuit, and was

Frank D. Ader was the Representative of Putnam county in the Legislature of 1888, and was re-elected to a seat in the lower House this year. He is a native of Putnam county, and was twenty-seven years old December 11, 1860. He was educated at the State University at Bloomington, in the fall of 1888. He graduated with his class in June, 1890, and is a member of the B.S. In the meantime he had taken the law course of the university, receiving in June of the same year the degree of B.L. He began the practice of the law at Petersburg, in Elkhart county, Indiana, in August, 1871, and remained there until February, 1873, building up his profession a good business. At the latter date he moved to Princeton, Gibson county. He removed to Indianapolis in July, 1883. In 1887 Mr. Ader was elected to the position of State Senator from the counties of Warrick and Pike, but declined it. In the year 1882 he was

into a canvass for the nomination at the hands of the Democratic party for Representative. Being successful in nomination and election, he served in the committee on Judiciary, Elections, Organization of Courts, and was chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills.

**Henry T. Hudson**, Marion county's junior Senator, was born in Boston, Mass., December 7, 1850, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He was apprenticed to the plumbing trade in 1867, but has since followed it, and has now an establishment in this city, where he removed in 1882. Mr. Hudson is identified with the organized labor interests here. He was elected to the Senate in 1888, and served creditably last session.

**Joseph F. Sleeper**, the Republican Representative from Benton county, was born of Quaker parents, May 7, 1847, eight miles west of this city. In 1852 he moved to Benton county, where he has since resided, following agricultural pursuits mainly. He has been an active politician ever since, and served as chairman of the Republican County Committee when but twenty-one years of age, but he has never sought nor held public office until now. He is an original local option advocate, but is opposed to third-party prohibition.

**John T. Beasley**, the Representative of Sullivan county, and one of the ablest and most experienced men in the House, was born in the county he represents May 23, 1860, and has resided there all his life. He was reared on a farm and had the usual experience of a country boy. He taught school for five years and began the study of law in 1880, was admitted to the bar in the following year and has since been practicing his profession quite successfully since. This is his third term in the Legislature, having served previously in 1887 and 1889. Mr. Beasley is an excellent speaker and a man of good judgment. His career as a lawmaker thus far has been very creditable to him.

**John S. Peters**, the Democrat who represents Boone county in the lower House, was born in Tennessee in 1835, and came to Indiana with his parents when but a baby to this State, where he has since resided, almost continuously. He was a farmer during his boyhood days, but he afterward taught school and clerked in a store. For many years he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He has been a Democrat from his first vote to his last, and will probably continue in support of the party with which he has been so long identified.

**William Wallace Robbins**, Democratic Representative from Miami county, was born near Amsterdam, in Jefferson county, in 1845. His father moved to DeKalb county in 1861, and cleared up a farm on which William worked, attending the district school in winter. He enlisted in the war when eighteen years old, serving first in Company D, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Infantry, and then in the Twenty-fourth Indiana Heavy Artillery, to the end of the war. He engaged in the photographic business in Huntington, and moved to Bunker Hill in 1880, where he has conducted a hotel. He served in the last Legislature.

**J. H. Claypool**, joint-Representative of Fayette and Henry, is the son of the late Hon. R. F. Claypool, well-known Indiana politician, and was born at Connersville, Ind., August 15, 1856. He received his education at Miami University and the famous University of Virginia, completing the classical course up to the senior year at the latter institution. Mr. Claypool, after J. H. CLAYPOOL, leaving college, began the study of law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1878, and has since continued in the practice ever since. In 1888 he received his first nomination for the Legislature, defeating Hon. Milton Truesler by a majority of 250 at the primary election, and was elected to the House by a plurality of 2,000 votes. Mr. Claypool, besides being a lawyer, is something of a farmer, owning and operating a large stock farm near Muncie, Ind., and he takes great interest in everything that pertains to agriculture.

**Samuel S. Harrell**, Democratic Representative from Franklin, was born near Fairfield, Franklin county, in 1838. He received his education in the public schools, also attending Brookville College for one year. He spent about four years teaching school, and then preparing for the study of law, and entered the office of D. D. Jones, at Brookville, in 1860, soon after to the bar. He was elected Prosecutor for the Seventh judicial district in 1862 and in 1867 was elected Clerk of Franklin county, serving eight years. Since retiring from this office he has practiced law. He has been for six years chairman of the Central Committee of Franklin county.

**Robert Parker**, Republican joint-Representative from Jasper and Newton, was born in the former county, June 13, 1845. He lived on a farm fourteen years, until his family removed to Monon, White county, where both school and college degrees were offered. The death of his father in 1863, and other reverses threw the children on their own resources. Robert returned to Jasper county, and after serving as drug clerk, ROBERT PARKER, then as ticket agent and telephone operator. He held a position in an Indianapolis bank for a year, returning to Remington in 1870, where, in company with John Burger and Parker, now the Bank of Remington, of which he is cashier and manager. He is a man of family.

**J. E. McCullough**, one of Marion county's Representatives, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, April 1, 1847. There the first ten years of his life were spent. From the time he was five till he was ten years of age he attended the district schools of Ohio some nine months each year. In 1857, his father, who was a farmer, moved with his family to a farm in Spencer county, Indiana. From thence, until 1865, Mr. McCullough attended the common schools of Spencer county from two to three months each winter, working in the meantime on his father's farm. In 1865 he took a course in Bartlett's commercial college at Cincinnati. He entered the sophomore class of the Indiana University at Bloomington in the fall of 1868. He graduated with his class in June, 1869, and is a member of the B.S. In the meantime he had taken the law course of the university, receiving in June of the same year the degree of B.L. He began the practice of the law at Petersburg, in Elkhart county, Indiana, in August, 1871, and remained there until February, 1873, building up his profession a good business. At the latter date he moved to Princeton, Gibson county. He removed to Indianapolis in July, 1883. In 1887 Mr. McCullough was elected to the position of State Senator from the counties of Warrick and Pike, but declined it. In the year 1882 he was

elected by the Democratic joint-Senate from Allen and Whitley counties, and holds over this term.

**James N. Callcott**, of Scott and Jennings counties, who says he "never uses tobacco nor intoxicants, and is a Democrat of the Dan Yonaham stripe," was born in Johnson county, September 28, 1847. He was educated in the common schools, and began teaching in 1868, and has taught every winter since then except that of 1889, when he was a member of the J. N. CALLCOTT. Legislature. He went into the "COTT" war when but fourteen years of age. Mr. Callcott says: "I am a member of the Methodist church, a member of the Horse-Club Detective Association, of North Vernon, Ind., and a member of Huckleberry Post, No. 391, G. A. R."

**Frederick J. Mack**, one of Marion county's Democratic Representatives, was born in Allen county, Indiana, 1839, and in 1853 young Mack came to Indianapolis, where he learned the trade of a house and fresco painter. He went into business for himself in 1878, and has since continued in it. He was elected a member of the City Council from the Twenty-fourth ward in 1888 by a majority of 115, and again, in 1885, by a majority of 263. This is his first term in the Legislature.

**Michael L. Heathman**, of Pike county, was born in Montgomery county, Tennessee, November 7, 1855. His father was a carpenter and farmer. He moved to Pike county, Indiana, in the spring of 1872; received a common school education; has taught school eleven years, teaching during fall and winter and farming during spring and summer. He was elected to the Legislature of Indiana from Pike county, as a Democrat, over Dr. L. R. Broadwell, Republican, having received 1,049 votes, as against 1,014 for his opponent.

**Theodore Shockney**, State Senator from Randolph county, is the second son of the late William P. and Jane C. Shockney, and was born in Randolph county, September 16, 1832. Loss of his father, before he was twelve years old, he early learned to take care of himself. At the age of sixteen, he was one of the teachers of the public schools of T. SHOCKNEY, his native county, where he soon excelled in that profession. In March, 1872, he commenced the study of law in the office of ex-Governor Gray. He completed his study, and was admitted to practice in the courts of the State in the year 1880, at which time he was elected Mayor of Union City. Serving one term as Mayor, he was nominated, and elected to represent his county in the State Legislature. He was elected joint-Senator for the counties of Randolph and Delaware in 1888, receiving the largest majority ever given any person for any office in that district.

**General William Grose**, Senator from Fayette and Henry, is the oldest man in the Assembly but one. He was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, December 16, 1812. In 1817 his parents moved to Fayette county, Indiana, and later to Henry county. He studied law under Judges Elliott and Hamilton, and was admitted to practice in 1843. He was a Pierce elector in 1854, and was one of the men who met at Pittsburgh in 1856 to organize the Republican party. He was elected to the State Legislature that year, and Common Pleas Judge in 1860. He was appointed colonel of the Thirty-sixth Indiana by Governor Morton, and served throughout the war, being promoted to a brigadier-generalship. For eight years he was interested in the collection for his district, and since then has served several terms in the Legislature.

**Richard A. Fulk**, Democrat, Senator from Monroe, Brown and Bartholomew, was born in Monroe county August 11, 1831. Lived on a farm until twenty-one years old; worked as a carpenter for eighteen years. Was clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives in 1868; Sheriff in 1870; Auditor in 1873; Senator in 1880. From 1873 to 1880, except while in office, he practiced law. He graduated from the law department of the Indiana University in 1873. He was originally a Democrat; was a Republican on war measures until 1868, and has been a Democrat since 1870.

**James A. Mount**, State Senator from Boone, Gibson and Montgomery counties, was born in the last-named, March 23, 1845, being the eighth of a family of twelve children. He worked on the farm during his boyhood and had but meager opportunities for attending school. In 1862 he entered a private in Company D, Seventy-second Indiana, and served faithfully throughout the war. He was elected to the law department of the Indiana University in 1873. He was originally a Democrat; was a Republican on war measures until 1868, and has been a Democrat since 1870.

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**William W. Gilman**, Senator for the counties of Newton, Jasper and Boone, says there is nothing unusual in his history, nor very remarkable, although he has had an active career. He is fifty-eight years of age, a native of Washington county, New York, and came to Indiana in 1868. He served two terms as township trustee, one term as Clerk of the County Court, and two terms as Representative in the Legislature from 1885 to 1887. Mr. Gilman thinks that the State should manufacture school books and sell them to the pupils at cost.

**Daniel Foley**, State Senator from the counties of Jasper, Hamilton, Boone and Shelby, is a native of Ireland. He has lived in Indianapolis a number of years, and was a member of the House of Representatives in 1887. He was elected to the Senate two years later, and is now on the last session of his term. Mr. Foley is a politician whose Democracy is not likely to be called into question. During the last DANIEL FOLEY, two sessions of the General Assembly he has introduced and pressed forward various bills in the interest of labor.

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Cloaks are all half price.

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BEST 5¢ CIGAR IN THE MARKET  
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NOTICE is hereby given that the Indiana State Board of Agriculture will receive at their office in the State House sealed bids for the purchase of its grounds, containing 10 acres, until February 8, 2 o'clock p. m., reserving the privilege of removing all frame buildings thereon. Such bids must specify the amount to be paid and the terms of payment. The board reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids. Possession to be given on or before November 1, 1891.  
JANUARY 9, 1891. ALEX. HERON, Sec'y.

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**CONVENIENT HOUSES.** with fifty plans for the householder. A new book of 300 pages and 100 illustrations, written by the architect, a complete text book on house building. Contains special illustrated matter, written so that all can understand, on modern construction, plumbing, heating, lighting, kitchen and bathroom, construction of walls, detail plans, actual construction, business points in building, letting of contracts, how to get a home, installment plans and building construction methods. Price, \$2.50. By LOUIS B. GILBERT, Architect.

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